United Nations S/2011/557

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 September 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 2 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to my letter dated 22 August 2011 (S/2011/530), regarding the meeting that took place in Khartoum between H.E. President Omer Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir, H.E. Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of Ethiopia, and Mr. Malik Agar, Governor of Blue Nile State and the head of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)/Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), Northern Sector, during which President Omer Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir expressed genuine commitment to a peaceful political settlement of the situation in Southern Kordofan and the Blue Nile area. Regrettably, I would like to convey to you and through you to the members of the Security Council that the SPLM/Northern Sector, in violation of that spirit, launched last night and today, 2 September 2011, a series of orchestrated military attacks in the area of Al-Damazin, the capital of Blue Nile State.

In this regard, I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ali Ahmed Karti (see annex), which contains the details of the treacherous military attacks by the SPLM/SPLA/Northern Sector in Blue Nile State, as well as their recent attack in Morungi village in Southern Kordofan, which resulted in the death of 14 innocent civilians and the injury of 16 and the displacement of others.

Having brought these serious developments to your kind attention, I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Daffa Alla Elhag Ali **Osman**
Permanent Representative

11-48871 (E) 080911 130911

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 2 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Further to our letter SUN/292/11, dated 22 August 2011, in which we informed the Security Council that the President of the Republic, Mr. Omer Hassan A. Al-Bashir, had received in Khartoum the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Mr. Meles Zenawi, along with Mr. Malik Agar, leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), Northern Sector, and Governor of Blue Nile State, and of the sincere desire the President had expressed in the course of that meeting to work in a positive and constructive manner towards achieving a peaceful resolution to the situation in Southern Kordofan, I write to you to today in order to inform the Council that, while all parties were preparing to act on that initiative, aimed at achieving a peaceful political resolution, Mr. Agar, Governor of Blue Nile State, surprised everyone when he mobilized his forces and attacked Sudan Armed Forces troops that formed part of the Joint Integrated Units in the Ed Damazin area. This is the very course of action that SPLM pursued in the Abyei area in May 2011 when it attacked Sudan Armed Forces troops that formed part of the Joint Integrated Units.

This dangerous escalation by SPLM, Northern Sector, which is supported by the Government of South Sudan, was not a random event, but was, rather, planned in advance. Over the past days, we noted a series of events in preparation for that attack. One example of those preparations was the return of Mr. Agar to Ed Damazin from Juba on 23 August 2011. Immediately upon his return, he made a statement in the Wahdah district, south of Ed Damazin, in which he indicated that the initiatives with the National Congress Party would not succeed and that war was inevitable. He also made a statement at an event in the city of Rosairis on 29 August 2011 in which he called on the assembled youth to prepare for what he called the forthcoming crucial phase and affirmed that his forces stood ready. The implementation of the plan began when his forces imposed a curfew in the village of Bodi, south of Kurmuk, on 30 August 2011. He then deployed 25 Land Cruisers carrying soldiers and military equipment inside the city. This was followed, prior to the attack, by the evacuation of all ministers and members of SPLM, Northern Sector, who hold constitutional positions in the state government from Ed Damazin, the state capital, south to Kurmuk. SPLM, Northern Sector, forces then attacked several Sudan Armed Forces positions throughout Blue Nile state, including the command of the military contingent in the state and the areas of Ulu, Umm Darfa, Gisan, Wad al-Mahi and Menza. This action required the Sudan Armed Forces to intervene in order to repulse this heinous attack and restore security, the rule of law and public order in the state.

The attacks carried out by SPLM, Northern Sector, in the Blue Nile area coincided with a similar attack by the group in Southern Kordofan against the village of Marangi, a location in which neither the Sudan Armed Forces nor the police maintain a presence. Fourteen civilians were killed and 16 others injured in that attack. This clearly demonstrates that SPLM, Northern Sector, is planning to create instability in various parts of the country, leading to greater displacement of citizens and the deterioration of the humanitarian situation, for which it alone is responsible and for which it must be held accountable, sooner rather than later and

before the situation deteriorates, by the international community, represented by the Security Council and the United Nations Secretariat.

While bringing this dangerous escalation to the Council's attention, we would like to affirm that we are scrupulously following the path of reason and exercising self-restraint, in keeping with our principled and firmly established policy that is founded on the pursuit of a peaceful political resolution, not war. You are aware, however, from our letters to you over the past several days, that the situation has been exacerbated by the dangerous military escalation carried out in several areas by SPLM, Northern Sector, with the support of the Government of the nascent South Sudan. In view of the foregoing, we call on the Council to condemn in the strongest language these heinous and blatant military attacks and urge SPLM, Northern Sector, to cease military attacks and sit down to negotiations with the Government of the Sudan, in order to arrive at a peaceful resolution. We would also like to affirm that, should the international community, represented by the Security Council and the United Nations Secretariat, hesitate or fail to condemn these heinous attacks by SPLM, Northern Sector, which is supported by the Government of South Sudan, we reserve our right as a sovereign State, and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to respond to these transgressions in a manner that will bring about security and stability and ensure citizens' safety.

(*Signed*) Ali Ahmed **Karti**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Nations S/2011/558

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 4 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to our correspondence on the developments in Blue Nile State, I have the honour to attach herewith two letters from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ali Ahmed Karti, regarding the ongoing violations of the SPLM/SPLA/ Northern Sector in that state as well as the efforts and measures taken by the Government of the Sudan to restore peace and stability and address the humanitarian needs in Blue Nile State (see annexes).

I should be grateful if the two letters from the Minister for Foreign Affairs could be circulated as documents of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dafa-Alla Elhag Ali **Osman**
Permanent Representative

11-48698 (E) 120911

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Annex I to the letter dated 4 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to our previous correspondence regarding developments in Blue Nile State, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Sudan has established a committee to assess the legal situation in the state and to receive complaints and conduct the necessary investigations regarding the violations committed by the SPLA forces there.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs is coordinating with all the national and international non-governmental organizations to facilitate the smooth channelling of relief assistance to the displaced persons who were affected by the military attacks of SPLM/SPLA/Northern Sector, which were carried out with the consent and under the personal guidance of the former governor who defected, Mr. Malik Agar.

The National Humanitarian Commission has also dispatched a technical team to assess needs in the affected areas. According to official information, the majority of the displaced persons are from Alroseris town and their numbers are estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000; all of them are in good condition and have started to return to their homes.

In conveying the above-mentioned information, I should like to reiterate the commitment of the Government of the Sudan to the peaceful settlement of conflicts in all regions. I should also be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali Ahmed **Karti**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Annex II to the letter dated 4 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Further to our previous correspondence regarding the heinous violations committed by the SPLM/SPLA in the Blue Nile State, I would regrettably convey to you that the violations and crimes by the SPLM/SPLA are still taking place in the Blue Nile State, the latest of which are the harassment and aggression by the SPLA forces against a number of foreign expatriates from Greece, Pakistan, India, China and Turkey working in mining companies and other vital developmental projects in the Blue Nile State.

The SPLM/SPLA bears the moral and legal responsibility for these crimes against foreign expatriates in the state. They are also responsible for obstructing and halting the execution of those developmental projects.

In conveying the aforementioned information, the Government of the Sudan calls on the Security Council and the Secretariat of the United Nations to urge SPLM/SPLA to stop those violations.

The Government of the Sudan will spare no effort to apprehend the perpetrators and ensure the safety and security of foreign expatriates in the Blue Nile State.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali Ahmed **Karti**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Nations S/2011/559

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 September 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 7 September 2011 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1961 (2010) concerning Liberia, adopted on 17 December 2010, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1903 (2009) for a further period until 16 December 2011 to undertake the tasks set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 1961 (2010). By the same resolution, the Council requested me to reappoint the Panel of Experts and to make the necessary financial and security arrangements to support the work of the Panel.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, after consulting with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia, I have appointed Mr. Caspar Fithen, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (natural resources), to replace Ms. Wynet Smith, Canada (natural resources), who resigned from the Panel.

I have also selected Mr. Christian Dietrich, United States of America (finance), to replace Ms. Smith as Coordinator of the Panel of Experts.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

11-48896 (E) 070911

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United Nations S/2011/560

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 September 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 8 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 2002 (2011), adopted by the Council on 29 July 2011. In paragraph 6, the Council requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea for a period of 12 months, consisting of eight experts, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Monitoring Group established pursuant to resolution 1916 (2010), and consistent with resolution 1907 (2009), in order to fulfil its expanded mandate.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, after consulting with the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea and further to my letter dated 24 August 2011 (S/2011/536), I have appointed Mr. Rufus Kalidheen (South Africa) to serve as finance expert for the Somalia component of the Monitoring Group.

The Monitoring Group is now at its full strength of eight experts.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

11-49018 (E) 080911

Please recycle

United Nations S/2011/561

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 September 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 7 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

By its resolution 1774 (2007) of 14 September 2007, the Security Council reappointed Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Pursuant to resolution 1774 (2007) and the Statute of the International Tribunal, the term of office of Mr. Jallow will come to an end on 14 September 2011.

According to article 15, paragraph 4, of the statute of the Tribunal, the Prosecutor is appointed by the Security Council on nomination by the Secretary-General and shall serve a four-year term.

In this regard, I hereby nominate Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow and request that the Security Council reappoint him as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The appointment should be effective 15 September 2011, for a four-year term, subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council in view of the expectation that the International Tribunal will complete its work before the expiry of the four-year term.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

11-49028 (E) 090911

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United Nations S/2011/562

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 September 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 8 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the attached letter dated 2 September 2011, from the Deputy Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Claudio Bisogniero, transmitting a report on the International Security Assistance Force operations in Afghanistan, covering the period from 1 May to 31 July 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

11-49034 (E) 190911

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Annex

Letter dated 2 September 2011 from the Deputy Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolutions 1386 (2001) and 1943 (2010), I attach a report on the operations of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan covering the period from May 2011 to July 2011 (see enclosure). I would appreciate your making the report available to the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Claudio **Bisogniero**

Enclosure

Quarterly report to the Security Council on the operations of the International Security Assistance Force

Introduction

1. The present report, pursuant to the request under Security Council resolutions 1386 (2001) and 1943 (2010), informs the United Nations on the progress of the mission of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), covering the period from 1 May to 31 July 2011. As at 2 August 2011, total ISAF strength stood at 130,804 personnel provided by all 28 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) nations and 20 non-NATO nations. NATO and ISAF invite additional United Nations Member States to support this United Nations-mandated mission by providing mentors and trainers for the Afghan National Security Forces, as well as increased support for the civilian sectors of governance and development.

2. Throughout the reporting period, ISAF continued to assist the Government of Afghanistan in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions. From 1 May to 31 July 2011, ISAF suffered 2,013 casualties, including 149 killed in action, 1,839 wounded in action and 25 non-battle-related deaths.

3. The reporting period was marked by a number of noteworthy events with an overall trend towards the positive. The death of Osama bin Laden had limited operational implications for the ISAF mission; e.g., temporarily stalling the tripartite military consultations between Afghan, Pakistan and ISAF representatives. With the fighting season at full pace, the insurgents were under constant pressure by combined Afghan National Security Forces and ISAF operations. This quarter saw a definite increase in high profile attacks and emplacement of improvised explosive devices, while there was an overall decrease in enemy-initiated attacks when compared to the same time last year. With the commencement of transition to Afghan National Security Forces lead security on 22 July, the reporting period witnessed the most significant milestone achieved for Afghanistan by the international community so far. The ceremonies led by the Government of Afghanistan saw little or no interference by the insurgents. Additional noteworthy events for this reporting period were:

(a) On 28 May, the Military Police School, the last of the Afghan National Security Forces 12 branch schools opened. Courses will train Afghan National Army military police officers, non-commissioned officer leaders, working-dog handlers, counter-terrorism quick response specialists and protective service personnel;

(b) On 28 June, the Security Standing Committee of the Joint Coordination Monitoring Board confirmed an international joint consensus to increase the Afghan National Security Forces strength to 352,000 personnel by October 2012. This will include growth in the Afghan National Army strength to 195,000 and the Afghan National Police to 157,000. Therefore, Although the full Joint Coordination Monitoring Board still needs to endorse the request when it meets in October, the growth of the Afghan National Security Forces beyond the currently agreed 305,600 is ensured;

(c) On 29 June, the first working group of the Afghanistan Pakistan Joint Commission for Peace was held in Kabul. Pakistan reaffirmed its support for an

Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace and reconciliation process and its readiness to encourage and facilitate an all-inclusive process;

(d) On 4 July 11, the NATO Rule of Law Field Support Mission was stood up in Afghanistan and is now operating under NATO auspices but currently relying on United States personnel who had been already deployed in theatre as part of the Rule of Law Field Force — Afghanistan. However, the NATO Rule of Law Field Support Mission positions are available for national contributions from the international community. The Mission provides essential field capabilities, liaison and security to Afghan and international civilian providers of technical assistance supporting the building of Afghan criminal justice capacity, increasing access to dispute resolution services, fighting corruption and thereby helping to improve the legitimacy of the Afghan Government, key elements to an irreversible transition process;

(e) On 12 July, Ahmed Wali Karzai, half-brother of President Karzai and former Head of the Kandahar Provincial Council, was assassinated by an Afghan National Police commander who was well known by Ahmed Wali Karzai and his family. He was assassinated in his home in Kandahar, and his death will likely require decisive actions from the Government of Afghanistan to fill the gap with legitimate and accountable Government of Afghanistan officials in Kandahar Province;

(f) On 25 and 26 July, after a 10-month period of inactivity, the Afghan Government and international community representatives reaffirmed their commitment to the Kabul Process by convening a series of standing committee meetings. The standing committees reviewed the planning process for governance and socio-economic national priority programmes and worked to define measurable and achievable development objectives. Officials agreed to meet again in September.

Security situation

4. Enabled by the surge in military resources, ISAF and its Afghan partners achieved their goals for 2010, pressuring the insurgents to such a degree that they were prevented from recuperating and preparing for the 2011 fighting season. Significant cache finds, degraded command and control structures, and interdiction of supply lines and personnel losses resulted in an ineffective beginning of the fighting season in mid-May. The insurgents were generally unable to contest the progress made by the Afghan National Security Forces and ISAF during the spring, and were instead forced to focus on defending their remaining safe havens and freedom of movement. Unable to execute offensive military operations, the insurgents were increasingly forced to rely on the occasional high profile attack. These attacks were often perpetrated against "soft targets" like Government of Afghanistan officials, off-duty Afghan National Security Forces personnel or civilian infrastructure, and often resulted in substantial numbers of civilian casualties.

5. The Afghan National Security Forces effectively countered most insurgent attacks. One example is the Kandahar Intercontinental Hotel complex attack (19 May 2011), which the insurgents intended to be the opening attack of the spring fighting season. However, that event did not meet its objectives and resulted in considerable insurgent losses. It should be noted that the ability and willingness of

the insurgents to fight, although diminished, is still present and they are still able to maintain some semblance of command and control. ISAF assesses that significant kinetic activity will take place over the summer, but with a greater number of lulls between attacks as the insurgents are increasingly forced to rest and resupply more frequently due to the increased Afghan National Security Forces and ISAF footprint and high operational tempo. It should also be noted that the insurgents are assessed to be incapable of derailing the transition process. Other promising signs were visible as well. For example, more and more local Afghans tipped ISAF and Afghan National Security Forces on the location of improvised explosive devices and weapon caches; village and tribal elders increasingly engaged with ISAF, the Afghan National Security Forces and the Government of Afghanistan on local governance and development issues and polls continued to show that the majority of the Afghan population supports ISAF and Afghan National Security Forces and the work they do.

6. Regionally, the security situation can be described as follows:

(a) Regional Command Capital. The security situation in Kabul City and Province remained unchanged and can best be described as stable. The occasional insurgent attack did take place, but when it did, the Afghan National Security Forces reacted effectively. Although these attacks created significant media attention, they did not alter the security situation;

(b) Regional Command North. Although a number of high profile insurgent-initiated security incidents took place, the overall security situation remained stable (not all security incidents can be attributed to the Afghan insurgency);

(c) Regional Command West. Continuing ISAF and Afghan National Security Forces operations reduced the insurgents' freedom of movement, and the complex attack on 30 May 2011 against the Provincial Reconstruction Team Camp in Herat City was effectively countered by the Afghan National Security Forces, supported by ISAF;

(d) Regional Command South. The Afghan National Security Forces showed its increasing capabilities by successfully countering the beginning of the insurgency 2011 fighting season, thereby preserving the hard fought progress made in 2009 and 2010. The overall security situation appears to be improving and insurgent networks are experiencing similar difficulties in leadership and logistics as those seen in Regional Command South-West;

(e) Regional Command South-West. Having successfully cleared Central Helmand, the Afghan National Security Forces and ISAF commenced operations to clear the remaining insurgent sanctuaries in Helmand. The Afghan National Security Forces and ISAF special operations forces continued to interdict the insurgent's logistical bases in the south of Helmand, causing significant logistical and financial challenges for the insurgency;

(f) Regional Command East. The eastern part of Afghanistan, bordering the federally administered tribal areas of Pakistan, remains an important area for the insurgency providing the link between external sanctuaries and Kabul City. Having successfully interdicted traditional insurgent safe havens and supply routes, the Afghan National Security Forces and ISAF forced the insurgents to redirect their effort towards re-establishing infiltration routes and maintaining safe havens.

Subsequently, Regional Command East witnessed the highest number of security incidents.

Afghan National Security Forces

7. The Afghan National Security Forces continues to make steady progress towards October 2011 goals. The capability and capacities of the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of the Interior to man, train, equip and support their police and soldiers improved. The training capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces has continued to grow, with more than 35,000 soldiers and police officers to be participating in various training programmes by the end of July 2011.

8. The Afghan National Security Forces structure goal of 305,600 for October 2011 is close to being met. Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police recruiting programmes are on track to achieve their targets of 171,600 and 134,000, respectively. The Afghan National Security Forces in general is becoming more and more capable as the number of its units with high effectiveness ratings (higher rated than "Effective with Advisors") continues to rise, as does the number of Afghan-led operations. The efforts to train Afghan trainers are also progressing well. ISAF anticipates that the train-the-trainer system will reach full output next year. This programme will allow Afghans to assume more responsibility for training the Afghan National Security Forces. By the end of the reporting period, the 100,000th student graduated from the Afghan National Security Forces literacy training programme, a notable milestone for continued professionalization of the Afghan National Security Forces.

Afghan National Army

9. The Afghan National Army remains the most robust and capable organization within the Afghan National Security Forces. The last Infantry Kandak (battalion) of the overall 171,600 Afghan National Army structure has been fielded, and efforts continue with the fielding of combat support and combat service support units and the further development of the medical and logistics branches to make the army more balanced and sustainable. Likewise, all of the 12 Afghan National Army branch schools are now open. The effectiveness of the Afghan National Army fielded forces is continuously increasing, and close to three quarters of assessed units and headquarters are now rated as either effective with advisers or effective with assistance. Afghan National Army training seats are used effectively, with close to 100 per cent of what is available in use. Of importance, the increasing number of Afghan trainers is slowly but steadily improving the Afghan National Army capacity to train independently in the medium term.

10. The Afghan National Army is on the glide path for achieving the October 2011 goal of 171,600 soldiers by August 2011. This positive trend is fostered mainly by strong recruitment coupled with improved retention rates. However, attrition remains a constant concern for sustainability and professional development. The October 2012 target for the Afghan National Army has been increased to 195,000 soldiers, which requires a close look into the requirement for mentoring of these expanded Afghan National Army structures in the challenging transition period.

11. Despite the good results, there is no change in the challenges remaining in the fielded Afghan National Army: leadership deficits, high attrition, capability deficits in the areas of staff planning, Tactical Operations Centre management and logistics.

Afghan Air Force

12. The Afghan Air Force is at a critical point in its development. In the past year the Afghan Air Force has seen significant growth, but will continue to be challenged over the next two years, when an additional 72 aircraft are planned to enter its fleet. Current practices and recent history raises serious questions on the Afghan Air Force's ability to manage this increased fleet size and to further develop the overall force. Through this rapid increase in inventory, the Afghan Air Force's ability to professionally operate, train, maintain and sustain the aircraft has not kept pace. The ability to effectively operate several different aircraft types goes well beyond developing individual skill-sets. It requires a professional and transparent organization as its foundation. Accountability also enables better planning and efficient training. As the Afghan Air Force continues to expand across Afghanistan, it is increasingly important to understand the training requirements at its wings and detachments. NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan, and the number of air trainers is underresourced. Despite these shortfalls and challenges, the Afghan Air Force assumed an important support role during the transition ceremonies, transporting Afghan dignitaries. Furthermore, they moved more than 3,500 lbs of humanitarian aid and educational supplies to Badakhshan Province.

Afghan National Police

13. The Afghan National Police strength grew by close to 4,000 this quarter, expanding the force to 130,622. Overall, the Afghan National Police continued to make progress towards its future October 2011 target of 134,000, with around 10,000 police officers currently assigned to various training programmes. Greater emphasis is being put on professionalizing the force through developing leadership and providing training to all members of the force. The main focus now is closing the deficiency of the non-commissioned officers by the end of 2012.

14. As the transition process continues, another focal point for a self-sustaining force is, as with the Afghan National Army, to expand the existing pool of Afghan trainers for the Afghan National Police. The aim is to have a fully developed instructor production system in place within the next 12 months. Cooperation between different entities of the international community dealing with Afghan National Police development, such as the European Union Police Mission and the German Police Project Team is increasing, which will further contribute to developing a self-sufficient Afghan National Police. On 17 May, the International Police Coordination Board endorsed two initiatives aiming at enhancing the professionalization of the Police Force from the strategic through the tactical level — the police officer on the ground; first, the implementation of an institutional and police policy development framework and second, the establishment of an international advisory council. It was also announced that the basic patrolman induction training would be increased from six to eight weeks.

15. On 28 July, an Afghan National Police Officer candidate course began in Sivas, Turkey, with 492 Afghan students at what is the largest Afghan National Police training programme outside Afghanistan. Programmes abroad such as this one provide another means of enhancing professional development of the forces.

Institutional capacity

16. In June, the Minister of Defence convened a seminar with the Ministry of Defence and general staff senior leadership to discuss the Operations and Functions Manual (OFM). Adopted in March, the Manual provides institutional and managerial direction by delineating the tasks, organization, roles and responsibilities of the Ministry and the Afghan National Army. The Afghan National Army hosted its first planned, led and facilitated logistics conference, a two-day seminar that included 300 Afghan National Army officers and focused on identifying "Afghan National Army solutions to Afghan challenges" and improving operations. This was the first such Afghan-led event on this topic. The Afghan National Army Recruiting Command has already been assessed as being able to accomplish its mission with coalition oversight only. Pending approval, the Command will be the first Ministry of Defence department to enter the transition process. The Ministry of the Interior is assessed to require some coalition assistance by the end of 2011 and beyond. Since the last report, the Ministry of the Interior's force readiness capability milestone rating has improved to that level. The public affairs directorate has been assessed as being able to accomplish its mission with coalition oversight only and, like the Afghan National Army Recruiting Command, is awaiting approval for transition to Afghan lead.

Private security companies

17. In early May, the Ministry of the Interior signed the Bridging Tashkil procedures for those private security companies needing more than 500 personnel. This important step now offers the way for the private security companies concerned to complete their contractual commitments. While diplomatic entities will be able to contract private security companies as long as necessary, development entities and ISAF will be able to continue with contract private security companies throughout the one-year bridging period, but will migrate to the use of the Afghan Public Protection Force at the end of the bridging strategy in March 2012. In addition, the Ministry of the Interior private security company office has received direction to re-license the 26 private security companies that have completed all respective requirements and that have no outstanding fines. Private security companies with licences will be able to accept new contracts. As at the end of the reporting period, three private security companies had completed bridging procedures totalling approximately 2,100 personnel. Issues remain surrounding weapons procurement, distribution and transfer, as well as identifying private security companies with Bridging Tashkil personnel and recruitment of Afghan Public Protection Force personnel.

18. Following the Ministry of the Interior's recent decision that the Afghan Public Protection Force will be a State-owned enterprise, it is now recruiting business experts to advise on the business model to be adopted. The training facility and infrastructure is now in place at the Afghan Public Protection Force Regional Training Centre in Bagrami District, Kabul Province, with training of the first Afghan Public Protection Force students having begun on 16 July. This is an important step in building the capability of the Afghan Public Protection Force and increasing the confidence of development agencies that their projects will be secure in the future.

Afghan Local Police

19. The Ministry of the Interior-led Afghan Local Police programme continues to increase in strength and effectiveness. As at 4 August 2011, there were 43 Afghan Local Police districts validated as operational by the Government of Afghanistan. The total number of Afghan Local Police personnel is now close to 7,400, further improving the security situation and the public perception of the Afghan Local Police. Over the past six months, the Afghan Local Police sustained a growth rate of more than 14 per cent per month. The Afghan Local Police programme linkages to local communities make it difficult for the Taliban to stage attacks on the Afghan Local Police and their home villages, since the majority of Taliban come from the same villages and fight within 10 kilometres of their homes. Taliban leaders are increasingly recruiting out-of-area fighters for this purpose — a tactic that has the potential to antagonize Afghans in protected villages. The largest Afghan Local Police programme in Afghanistan, Marjah District in Helmand Province, now has more than 400 patrolmen in this traditional insurgent safe haven.

Civilian casualties

20. Independent reporting continues to show that the insurgents cause more than 80 per cent of all civilian casualties. The number of ISAF-caused civilian casualties has been further reduced, with June 2011 being one of the lowest months for ISAF-caused civilian casualties in the last four years. The ISAF Commander has continued to reduce ISAF-caused civilian casualties with constant reference to his directives. He also directed that a civilian casualties mitigation conference be convened with participation from ISAF, the Government of Afghanistan (including members of Parliament) and the international community, including the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission. The first time the conference was held was on 28 June, and it was well received by all attendees. The conference will continue to convene on a quarterly basis with the objective to establish a direct dialogue with the Afghan population's representatives to address people's concerns and explain ISAF activities and progress in protecting the population. The ISAF headquarters also established the civilian casualties mitigation working group to examine policies and procedures, use of the civilian casualty tracking cell, the joint incident assessment teams and the mobile training teams visiting regional commands. There is still an important strategic message that the insurgents' indiscriminate use of improvised explosive devices and suicide bombers accounts for the majority of civilian casualties while ISAF remains committed, as a fundamental part of its counter-insurgency campaign, to keep reducing civilian casualties.

Counter-narcotics

21. With a significantly higher number of discoveries and confiscations of poppy seed (152,073 kg) and opium (23,095 kg) compared to the same period last year and also the first part of 2011, the reporting period can be considered successful and proves that the Afghan National Security Forces and ISAF increased fruitful security operations. These successes will further limit the insurgents' access to funding from the drug "business". The most significant change in the opium economy in Afghanistan in 2011 is the spike in the opium price. However, the dramatic rise in opium price did not generate a uniform response from farmers. While some were incentivized to re-enter or increase poppy cultivation, a significant

number of farmers found that they could maintain the 2010 levels of cultivation (both for poppy and food crops), and still see an increase in their revenues.

22. An in-depth look into the factors that determine opium production in the 2010/11 opium season showed that there is a correlation between poppy cultivation, the level of security, the degree of governance and the level of economic development. Communities that are secure and located close to provincial centres where the government is not contested, and where economic development has picked up, display little interest in returning to poppy cultivation. Consequently, in the areas where the government has not been able to establish an uncontested presence, and provide enough security to enable the promotion of economic development, communities display a significant level of stress, which has been exploited by the Taliban to expand their basis of support.

23. ISAF continues to work closely with actors of the international community to better tailor its assistance to the comprehensive Afghan counter-narcotics strategy, while refining their understanding of the linkages between narcotics trade and the insurgency. ISAF support efforts attempt to ensure that Afghans understand that involvement in the illegal narcotics activities that enslaves fellow Afghans is un-Islamic, like many other insurgent activities.

Governance

24. During the reporting period, the NATO Senior Civilian Representative Office, with support of Dr. Ghani and Provincial Reconstruction Team nations, agreed on a concept document on the evolution of the Provincial Reconstruction Team. It envisages Provincial Reconstruction Teams evolving to technical assistance units that will hand over their functions to either the Afghan local administrations or to other stakeholders, such as NGOs. The speed at which Provincial Reconstruction Teams transition from their current role will vary from place to place. This paper "PRT Evolution: Principles of and Guidelines for Provincial Reconstruction Team Evolution" take into account the following six principles laid out by the ISAF Commander:

(1) Adjust focus from service delivery to capacity development;

(2) Change Provincial Reconstruction Team composition to enable change in focus;

(3) Reduce Provincial Reconstruction Team size slowly, but steadily;

(4) Ensure rewards and incentives for transition;

(5) Identify and execute high-profile projects at the start of transition;

(6) Put progressively more funding "on budget" through the central government.

These agreed principles are intended to ensure that Provincial Reconstruction Team stakeholders have a coherent approach on how to increase their focus on building Afghan capacity.

25. The Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission is making steady progress in its efforts to recruit and train civil servants based on merit. Recently, 12 Deputy Provincial Governors were selected by the Commission and appointed by President Karzai, while 14 additional provinces began the merit-

based selection process this week. Similar efforts are under way to appoint qualified District Governors throughout the country, with 38 District Governors selected last month based on merit.

26. In order to increase its outreach to the Afghan population, ISAF's Task Force Shafafiyat ("Transparency") established a directorate mandated to engage with civil society organizations, including media organizations, universities, Afghan NGOs and potentially, religious leaders. By fostering dialogue about corruption and its effect on society, Task Force Shafafiyat aims at supporting the empowering of civil organizations to counter corruption within their capabilities. Ongoing discussions among various civil society entities are seeking to identify opportunities to form a coalition of civil society in order to lobby for improved transparency and freedom of information from the Government of Afghanistan.

27. As at 15 July, 14 of the 22 names submitted by the Afghan Government to the Security Council Taliban sanctions Committee for de-listing had been approved. The de-listed names include four members of the High Peace Council. De-listing ex-Taliban from the Security Council resolution 1267 sanctions list is seen as an important confidence-building measure and proof for the Taliban that the international community and the Government of Afghanistan are serious about reconciliation. Recognizing the international community's desire to see reintegration accelerate with this move, Minister Stanekzai counselled patience; the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme's capacity is increasing, but it is a complex programme that is striving to settle long-standing grievances on a village-by-village basis.

28. By the end of July, the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme had formally reintegrated more than 2,300 insurgents, up from around 1,150 at the end of March. While the majority of reintegration activity has so far been focused in northern Afghanistan, in recent months there have been increasing trends towards reintegration in southern and eastern Afghanistan. This increased momentum in the South and the East can be explained by renewed local political support for the reintegration process. In June, the Financial Oversight Committee approved the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme budget for the year 2011-2012. Approving the Programme budget was an important step in the reintegration process, as it will allow funding to start flowing down to the provinces.

Development

29. During the reporting period, the development efforts of the Government of Afghanistan supported by ISAF and the international community have continued to improve Afghan social and strategic infrastructure. Short-term economic growth trends remain positive, although a recession will possibly occur in the wake of any ISAF troop drawdown and declining international donor support. Noteworthy points from the reporting period are:

- According to the Ministry of Education, 8.3 million students are currently enrolled in primary and secondary schools. This represents an increase of 500,000 enrolled students from the 2010 school year. Nevertheless, over 4.5 million children are still not enrolled in school owing to unavailability of teachers, and security conditions in the most remote areas;

- Efforts from the Ministry of Public Health continued to expand the availability of basic health services towards the goal of provided services to 90 per cent of the population by 2013. In the past two months alone, 33 health centres opened across the country, bringing the nationwide total to more than 2,000. Women's access to health services has steadily increased, although the continued shortage of female health-care providers limits access for women in some areas. In response, the Ministry of Public Health has emphasized midwifery schools and female enrolment in health profession programmes;

- Despite notable progresses observed in road, rail, air, power, water, borders, aviation and information communications technology (ICT), operations and maintenance mechanisms and regulatory authorities need to be developed in the short term, with ISAF support, if necessary, to enhance their sustainability;

- Efforts to exploit Afghanistan's mineral resources have the potential to generate significant economic growth and government revenues, though not expected before 2014. In May, the World Bank approved a $52 million project to strengthen the Ministry of Mines capacity to manage rapid and large-scale foreign direct investment in the mining sector;

- Nonetheless, regarding the economic governance, the Kabul Bank crisis, which induced a delay in reaching an agreement on a new International Monetary Fund country programme could hinder the international community's willingness to support the Government of Afghanistan;

- After months of negotiating, the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement is now operational, with stakeholder agreement on bonding guarantees for trucks transiting through Pakistan. However, it remains a work in progress until the parties work out a means for implementation.

30. The inexorable link between security, governance and development was once again highlighted during the reporting period. Simultaneous steps forward in all three areas are required in order to support transition to Afghan lead for security in 2014 and ultimately to enable them to effectively assume responsibility for their country.

United Nations S/2011/563

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 September 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 8 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your attention to the remarks by H. E. Mr. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of France, reported by international media on 31 August 2011, wherein he unwarrantedly and under erroneous and false presumptions about Iran's peaceful nuclear activities warned about the use of force against the Islamic Republic of Iran by stating that "Iran's military nuclear and ballistic ambitions constitute a growing threat that may lead to a preventive attack against Iranian sites that would provoke a major crisis".

The Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its deep concern over, and strong condemnation of, such a provocative, unwarranted and irresponsible statement against Iran. Such a statement is in flagrant violation of the most fundamental provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the basic principles of international law, and is against the global efforts to strengthen regional and international peace and security.

Iran is a leading nation in rejecting and opposing all kinds of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons. As a State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Islamic Republic of Iran has on many occasions, including in relevant international forums, officially declared that nuclear weapons, as the most lethal and inhumane weapons, have no place in the defence doctrine of the country. Furthermore, since 1974 Iran has spared no efforts in the realization of the nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East within the United Nations framework and the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conferences.

Moreover, I wish to reiterate my Government's position that the Islamic Republic of Iran has no intention to attack any other nations. Nonetheless, in accordance with its inherent right under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, Iran would not hesitate to act in self-defence to respond to any attack against the Iranian nation and to take appropriate defensive measures to protect itself.

It is regrettable, however, that, while the President of France makes such inflammatory remarks and baseless allegations against Iran's peaceful nuclear programme, he has kept silence over the Israeli regime's unparalleled record of non-compliance with Security Council resolutions, its crimes and atrocities amounting to crimes against humanity, its clandestine development and unlawful

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possession of nuclear weapons, which is the unique threat to regional and international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad **Khazaee**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/65/941–S/2011/564

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 September 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 34
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 9 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit a statement by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia (see annex) on the violation of the airspace of Georgia by Russian military helicopters.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 9 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the violation of the airspace of Georgia by Russian military helicopters

On 7 September 2011, at 1.05 p.m., three Russian MI-8 military helicopters breached Georgian airspace over the Tanie gorge near Shatili village in severe violation of the fundamental principles of international law, as well as of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia. The helicopters intruded 3 km deep into Georgian airspace and circled around the Georgian border police checkpoint for approximately 15 minutes. Afterwards the helicopters left the Georgian airspace.

This violation of Georgia's airspace represents a continuation of Russia's policy aimed at infringing on Georgia's statehood and independence. Such a blatant contravention of international law is clearly aimed at provoking an adequate response from the Georgian side and is intended to further escalate the security situation on the ground. Under the aforesaid circumstances, the Georgian side has acted responsibly and with restraint, as further deterioration of the security situation is not in the interests of Georgia nor the wider region.

The continuous breach by Russia of its obligations undertaken under the Six-Point Ceasefire Agreement, its utter disrespect of international law, its reluctance to sign the non-use of force agreement with Georgia, the masterminding of terrorist attacks from the occupied territories, as well as the repeated intrusions into Georgian airspace serve as clear evidence of the aggressive intentions of Russia towards Georgia. Under these circumstances, it becomes obvious that new provocations should be expected from the Russian side.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia will duly inform the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union and other relevant international organizations on the aforementioned incident. Furthermore, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia expects the international community to both provide a proper assessment of the recent violation of Georgian airspace by the Russian armed forces and continue to insist on the full implementation by Russia of the 12 August 2008 Ceasefire Agreement, along with pressuring it to respect fundamental norms and principles of international law.

Tbilisi, 7 September 2011

United Nations S/2011/565

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 September 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 12 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Further to my letter dated 22 August 2011 on the situation in South Kordofan (S/2011/531) and consistent with our keenness to furnish you and the other members of the Security Council with information on developments in the Blue Nile State, I have the honour to inform you that, as a result of the recent attacks launched by the SPLA/Northern Sector, with the consent of Mr. Malik Agar, the governor of Blue Nile State who defected, around 40,000 persons were displaced. Consequently, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs has embarked on setting up a national mechanism under the auspices of the Federal Humanitarian Aid Commission to coordinate the humanitarian operations in the affected areas.

The Federal Humanitarian Aid Commission has swiftly responded to the situation by providing the appropriate and necessary assistance to the needy and by dispatching a technical team to the state to assess the humanitarian needs and the situation as a whole.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali **Osman**
Permanent Representative

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United Nations S/2011/566

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 September 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 13 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

By its resolution 1786 (2007) of 28 November 2007, the Security Council appointed Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Pursuant to that resolution and the statute of the International Tribunal, the term of office of Mr. Brammertz will come to an end on 31 December 2011.

According to article 16, paragraph 4, of the statute of the International Tribunal, the Prosecutor is appointed by the Security Council on nomination by the Secretary-General and shall serve a four-year term.

In this regard, I hereby nominate Serge Brammertz and request that the Security Council reappoint him as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. The appointment should be effective 1 January 2012 for a four-year term, subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council in view of the expectation that the International Tribunal will complete its work before the expiry of the four-year term.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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United Nations S/2011/567

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2011

Original: English

Portugal: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1774 (2007) adopted on 14 September 2007,

Having regard to Article 15 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda,

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General to reappoint Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal (S/2011/561),

Recalling that resolution 1966 (2010) of 22 December 2010 called upon the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to expeditiously complete all its remaining work as provided for by that resolution no later than 31 December 2014,

Decides to reappoint Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda related to the length of office of the Prosecutor, for a term with effect from 15 September 2011 until 31 December 2014, which is subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council upon the completion of the work of the International Tribunal.

United Nations S/2011/568

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 September 2011

Original: English

Note verbale dated 6 September 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations presents its compliments to the office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It has the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 5 July 2011 from Mr. Hoshyar Zebari, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, addressed to the Secretary-General (see annex), regarding the press statement on missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and Kuwaiti property issued on 22 June 2011.

It would be greatly appreciated if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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Annex to the note verbale dated 6 September 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

Republic of Iraq

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Minister's Office

5 July 2011

With regard to the Security Council press statement of 22 June 2011 on the issue of missing Kuwaiti nationals and Kuwaiti property, we would like to draw attention to the following:

- The Government of Iraq, in keeping with its desire to strengthen relations with the State of Kuwait, has demonstrated full cooperation at all levels. Great strides have consequently been made towards resolving the issue of missing Kuwaiti nationals and Kuwaiti property. Moreover, committees have been established in order to deal with this issue and are making good progress.

- My Government has demonstrated its resolve to find a solution to the issue of missing Kuwaiti property. In that connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs circulated a letter to all ministries and institutions requesting that they should report any relevant information or documents that belong to the State of Kuwait. Moreover, an advertisement was run in Iraqi newspapers calling on citizens who might have information on such documents to so inform the authorities.

- Two committees have been established in order to follow up those matters. I am the Chairman of one of the committees, which has as members the Ministers of Oil, Finance and the Interior. This committee is responsible for all outstanding issues between Iraq and Kuwait. The other committee was formed within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is responsible for returning any Kuwaiti property and archives. In addition to the above-mentioned committees, the Joint Iraq-Kuwait Ministerial Committee began its work in April 2011.

- In view of the foregoing, we do not believe that it is necessary to extend the High-level Coordinator's mandate, which expires on 31 December 2011. We should rely, instead, on the bodies specified below, through which we can work more effectively for the benefit of both our countries:

  (a) The Tripartite Commission: This body is the primary mechanism for determining the fate of persons missing after the Gulf war of 1990-1991. Iraq, Kuwait and the International Committee of the Red Cross continue to participate in the work of the Commission.

  (b) In our letter to you dated 26 November 2010, we proposed the formation of a technical team that would operate from the Kuwait Embassy in Baghdad and have responsibility for following up this issue with the relevant Iraqi authorities. Our proposal was welcomed by all Security Council

members, as reflected in the Council press statement that was issued on 17 December 2010.

The Government of Iraq is determined to resolve all outstanding issues between Iraq and Kuwait, and continues to demonstrate that it is taking the measures that are required to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions. It also understands that the building of confidence between the two countries is essentially prompted by the desire to develop relations in a manner that serves the interests of the Iraqi and Kuwaiti peoples.

(*Signed*) Hoshyar **Zebari**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Nations S/2011/569

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2011

Original: English

Portugal: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1786 (2007) adopted on 28 November 2007,

Having regard to Article 16 of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia,

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General to reappoint Mr. Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal (S/2011/566),

Recalling that resolution 1966 (2010) of 22 December 2010 called upon the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to expeditiously complete all its remaining work as provided for by that resolution no later than 31 December 2014,

Decides to reappoint Mr. Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia related to the length of office of the Prosecutor, for a term with effect from 1 January 2012 until 31 December 2014, which is subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council upon the completion of the work of the International Tribunal.

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United Nations S/2011/570

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 September 2011
English
Original: Arabic and English

Letter dated 12 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that on 22 September 2011, the Security Council will hold a high-level meeting on preventive diplomacy, under the item "Maintenance of international peace and security". The meeting will be chaired by the President of the Republic of Lebanon, H.E. General Michel Sleiman.

With a view to facilitating the exchange of views during that meeting, I transmit herewith a concept paper entitled "Strengthening and consolidating preventive diplomacy" (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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[Original: Arabic]

Concept paper

Strengthening and consolidating preventive diplomacy

The idea of preventive diplomacy is rooted in the purposes and principles of the United Nations, which are defined in the Charter of the United Nations, Article 1, paragraph 1, as follows: "to maintain peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace". The Charter confers on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Furthermore, Article 99 of the Charter stipulates that the Secretary-General "may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security". Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter articulate the principles of the pacific settlement of disputes and the importance of regional arrangements.

The late Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld pioneered the development of the concept of preventive diplomacy and its role within the United Nations system. His successors followed suit and expanded on the need of the United Nations to move from "a culture of reaction to a culture of prevention". In his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping" (A/47/277-S/24111), former Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali defined preventive diplomacy as "action to prevent disputes from arising between parties, to prevent existing disputes from escalating into conflicts, and to limit the spread of the latter when they occur".

The General Assembly has, for its part, adopted milestone resolutions, namely, 37/10 of 15 November 1982, entitled "Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes"; 47/120 A of 18 December 1992, entitled "An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters"; 47/120 B of 20 September 1993, entitled "An Agenda for Peace"; and 51/242 of 15 September 1997, entitled "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace".

Furthermore, in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2) of 8 September 2000, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitment "to make the United Nations more effective in maintaining peace and security by giving it the resources and tools it needs for conflict prevention, peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict peacebuilding and reconstruction". To that end, the General Assembly has adopted important resolutions on the prevention of armed conflict, namely, resolutions 55/281 of 1 August 2001; 56/512 of 9 September 2002; and 57/337 of 3 July 2003.

In the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1), the Heads of State renewed their pledge "to promote a culture of prevention of armed conflict as a means of effectively addressing the interconnected security and development challenges faced by peoples throughout the world, as well as to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations for the prevention of armed conflicts". In that context, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 60/284 of 7 September 2006, entitled "Prevention of armed conflict", and 65/283 of 22 June 2011, entitled "Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution".

As for the Security Council, it has advanced the question of preventive diplomacy in numerous resolutions, most notably resolutions 1170 (1998) of 28 May 1998; 1197 (1998) of 18 September 1998; 1318 (2000) of 7 September 2000; 1366 (2001) of 30 August 2001; 1625 (2005) of 14 September 2005; and 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005. Furthermore, in resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, the Council stressed the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding; and in resolution 1809 (2008) of 16 April 2008, it emphasized the need to enhance cooperation between United Nations and regional organizations, including for the purposes of conflict prevention.

In addition, the Security Council adopted the following relevant presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/34 of 30 November 1999; S/PRST/2000/25 of 20 July 2000; S/PRST/2007/31 of 28 August 2007; S/PRST/2009/8 of 21 April 2009; S/PRST/2010/14 of 16 July 2010; and S/PRST/2010/18 of 23 September 2010.

The Security Council has continued to hone its tools for addressing the root causes of conflict, and to highlight the interrelationship between political processes, security, human rights, the rule of law and development. In this context, the Council has held several briefings and thematic debates, including the debate held at the initiative of Lebanon in May 2010 on "Intercultural Dialogue for Peace and Security", as an instrument of preventive diplomacy, conflict management and resolution, and peacebuilding. It is also worth noting that in various thematic debates held in 2011, the Council highlighted the importance of preventive diplomacy, while addressing the need to build institutions in post-conflict situations, the interdependence between security and development, and the potential impact of climate change.

As a result of those efforts, the United Nations currently has at its disposal in the field of conflict prevention a significant array of assets, including the Secretary-General's good offices, envoys, early warning systems, resident political missions, United Nations country teams, "horizon scanning" briefings, the Mediation Support Unit of the Department of Political Affairs, regional offices, peacekeeping operations, groups of friends and other diplomatic support, and fact-finding missions, inquiries, and investigations.

As requested by the Security Council in its presidential statement 2010/18 of 16 July 2010, the Secretary-General presented a report entitled "Preventive diplomacy: delivering results" (S/2011/552), in which he addressed "innovations and evolving practices of recent years, the tools at our disposal, and the main challenges that we continue to face".

Lebanon would like to capitalize on this momentum and further the debate by putting to the members of the Security Council the following questions:

1. How can the Security Council strengthen its role in preventive diplomacy?

2. How can the sources of tension and potential conflict be more readily identified and acted upon?

3. How can peacekeeping missions be built on in order to mitigate the effects of conflicts and prevent their spread?

4. How can the work of the Peacebuilding Commission be developed with a view to better addressing the root causes of conflicts and preventing their resurgence?

5. How can the consistency of the various United Nations actors involved in preventive diplomacy be improved, thereby enabling the international community to act swiftly?

6. How can partnerships between the Security Council and regional and subregional organizations be strengthened in the field of conflict prevention?

7. How can engagement with such actors as civil society organizations and, in particular, women, youth and elders' groups, think tanks, academia, the media and the business community be improved in order to enhance preventive diplomacy efforts?

8. How can the requirements of preventive diplomacy be reconciled with the prerogatives of State sovereignty when they appear to conflict?

United Nations A/65/943–S/2011/571

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 September 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 117
Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Note verbale dated 12 September 2011 from the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and has the honour to enclose herewith the Special Statement of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America-People's Trade Agreement on the situation in Libya and Syria (see annex).

The Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations formally requests the Secretary-General to circulate the present note verbale and its annex as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

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Annex

[Original: Spanish]

Special Declaration of the Minsters for Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America-People's Trade Agreement (ALBA-TCP) on the situation in Libya and Syria

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America-People's Trade Agreement (ALBA-TCP), gathered in Caracas, Venezuela, on 9 September 2011, recalling the Special Communiqué of the Political Council of 4 March 2011 and the Special Communiqué of the Social Ministerial Council of 19 March 2011, condemn the intervention of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Libya, and the illegal military aggression carried out under a United Nations Security Council resolution, which opportunistically exploits the internal political conflict in the country.

They denounce the NATO military operation for regime change in Libya, conducted under the doctrine of preventive war, and the manipulation of the United Nations to suit its geopolitical and economic interests in violation of Security Council resolution 1973 (2011).

They demand the immediate and unconditional cessation of NATO bombings and military intervention in Libyan territory.

They deplore the fact that NATO has disregarded the persistent efforts of the African Union to seek a peaceful solution to the internal conflict in Libya based on dialogue.

They further deplore the complicity of various major international media outlets, which have sided with those interested in aggression and have consciously distorted information on what is happening in Libya.

They sound an extremely urgent warning about the danger that similar action will be taken against Syria, exploiting the political difficulties that Arab nation is undergoing.

They reiterate their firmest commitment to the right of self-determination of the peoples of Libya and Syria.

They reject in the strongest terms any attempt to turn Libya into a NATO or Security Council protectorate.

Desiring to help support efforts to achieve the peace demanded by the majority of the world's peoples, the Ministers agree to undertake the following actions:

- Encourage discussion in the General Assembly on the dangerous precedents that have been set with regard to Libya, and on protection of the sovereign rights of that Arab nation in Africa with a view to guaranteeing that Libya will not become a NATO or Security Council protectorate;
- Promote the establishment of a Working Group of the General Assembly to investigate and monitor the use of Libya's frozen financial reserves and report to the Assembly on its findings and conclusions;

- Call on the international community to promote an initiative to investigate crimes perpetrated by NATO in Libya which have caused harm to the Libyan people, including loss of life and the destruction of the country's infrastructure. Compile a list of instances of media manipulation and lies promoted by the imperialists to justify their attack on the Libyan people;

- Request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to be fully transparent with and strictly accountable to Member States concerning his actions with respect to Libya and Syria, stress that his actions must be taken under the mandates agreed to by the General Assembly before further interventions in Libya are conducted, and request the Secretary-General to hold a meeting with the ALBA-TCP countries to discuss the situation in Libya;

- Endorse a central role for the African Union in efforts to bring peace to Libya;

- Express its opposition to Libya's seat in the United Nations being occupied by an illegitimate transitional faction or authority imposed by foreign interventionism and thus promote an in-depth debate in the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to prevent Libya's seat from being filled until such time as it has a Government that has been legally constituted, without foreign intervention, and is a free and sovereign expression of the will of the Libyan people;

- Propose to the Syrian Government that an ALBA-TCP mission composed of high-level representatives or Ministers for Foreign Affairs be sent to Damascus and if that proposal is accepted, report on this initiative to Latin American and Caribbean countries through the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the unified forum of the Latin American and Caribbean Summit (CALC) and the Rio Group, and invite those who wish to join this initiative to participate;

- Promote a debate in the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the dangers looming over Syria;

- Support, together with the Non-Aligned Countries that are members of the Security Council, the draft resolution on Syria put forward by the Russian Federation and China;

- Transmit this Declaration to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and request that it be circulated among States Members of the United Nations as an official document of the General Assembly.

United Nations S/2011/572

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2011

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

a. *Recalling* its previous Resolutions and the Statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular resolution 1941 (2010),

b. *Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General dated 2 September 2011 (S/2011/554) and taking note of his recommendation that the mandate of United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) be extended for a period of one year, with a view to providing continued peacebuilding assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone, including preparations for the elections in 2012,

c. *Welcoming* the preparations currently under way for the national and local elections to be held in 2012, and *underlining* the importance of the Government and the international community in continuing efforts to foster an environment that is conducive to the holding of peaceful, transparent, free and fair elections by strengthening the national electoral and democratic institutions, providing security, ensuring political access by the contestants to all regions of the country, making available forums for mediation and dialogue and assuring the credibility of the electoral process, and in doing so, contribute to the institutional development and continued stability of the country,

d. *Mindful* of the United Nations' efforts in assisting the Government to address the capacity challenges of the national electoral institutions, and *noting* the potential for an increase in tensions during the preparation for, and the period leading up to, the 2012 elections in Sierra Leone, due to political, security, socio-economic and humanitarian challenges,

e. *Welcoming* the ongoing implementation of the 2 April 2009 Joint Communiqué by the political parties, including efforts to prevent political violence among the youth and to enhance greater political participation of women, and *underlining* the need for political parties to hasten the full implementation of its provisions and to ensure that their supporters abide by the code of conduct for political parties and remain committed to sustained cessation of the political violence in Sierra Leone,

f. *Welcoming* the steady progress the Government has made in implementing the Agenda for Change, in particular steps taken with regard to strengthening the Government's control over natural resources and to combat corruption, and *noting* the challenges that remain to be addressed in the Government's national peacebuilding strategy and the efforts being made to address them,

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g. *Recognising* the challenges posed by illicit drug trafficking, corruption and youth unemployment, *welcoming* the progress made under the West Africa Coast Initiative, in particular the establishment of the Transnational Organised Crime Unit to address the growing problem of illicit drug trafficking, organised crime and drug abuse in Sierra Leone, and *appreciating* the co-ordinated efforts by the international development partners to address the challenge of youth unemployment,

h. *Emphasizing* the importance of the continued integrated support of the United Nations system and the international community for the long-term peace, security and development of Sierra Leone,

i. *Commending* the valuable contribution that UNIPSIL has made to peacebuilding efforts in Sierra Leone, and its continued progress with the United Nations Country Team, in achieving the integration of the political, development and humanitarian mandates as set out in the United Nations Joint Vision, *encouraging* all United Nations entities in Sierra Leone to continue the implementation of the Joint Vision, and *calling on* Sierra Leone's bilateral and multilateral partners to provide the necessary resources to implement the Joint Vision,

j. *Stressing* that the 2012 elections and the wide acceptance of the outcome will be a major milestone indicating the consolidation of peace and security in Sierra Leone, which should help to define the transition of UNIPSIL into a UN Country Team,

k. *Acknowledging* the role that the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund play in support of the peacebuilding efforts in Sierra Leone,

l. *Reiterating* its appreciation for the work of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, *stressing* the importance of the trial of former Liberian President Charles Taylor by the Court, *welcoming* the completion of all the other cases, as well as effective outreach on the trials at the local level, *reiterating* its expectation that the Court will finish its work as soon as possible, including any contempt cases, and *calling upon* Member States to contribute generously to the Court and the Residual Special Court,

m. *Recalling* that the responsibility for controlling the circulation of small arms and light weapons within the territory of Sierra Leone and between Sierra Leone and neighbouring States rests with the relevant governmental authorities in accordance with the Economic Community Of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons of 2006, and *welcoming* the launch of the national action plan on Small Arms,

n. *Welcoming* the role played by the African Union and ECOWAS and *encouraging* the Member States of the Mano River Union and other regional organizations to continue their dialogue aimed at consolidating regional peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNIPSIL, as set out in resolution 1941 (2010), until 15 September 2012;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of UNIPSIL achieving jointly with the UN Country Team, the objectives outlined in the Joint Vision within their respective mandates, including focusing on:

i. Providing support to the Government of Sierra Leone and its electoral and democratic institutions in the preparation for the 2012 elections as requested, and providing technical assistance to all relevant stakeholders to play a meaningful role, in accordance with relevant national legislation, in achieving peaceful, credible and democratic elections;

ii. providing assistance to conflict prevention and mitigation efforts, and promoting dialogue among political parties, the Government and all relevant stakeholders;

iii. assisting the Government and national institutions in tackling youth unemployment, including through supporting training, education and skills provision;

iv. assisting the Government and national institutions in implementing the Sierra Leone National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security; including through advancing the four-pronged approach to addressing gender matters adopted by UNIPSIL and the UN Country Team;

v. providing assistance to the Government in promoting good governance, the rule of law and human rights, including institutional reform; combating illicit drug trafficking and organized crime; combating corruption; providing support to the Human Rights Commission; and assisting in strengthening national capacity building in the areas of law enforcement, forensics, border management, money laundering and the strengthening of criminal justice institutions;

3. *Calls on* the Government of Sierra Leone, all political parties, as well as all other stakeholders, in particular the civil society in Sierra Leone to contribute to an atmosphere of political tolerance and peaceful coexistence and to demonstrate their full commitment to the democratic process, so as to ensure that the 2012 elections are peaceful, transparent, free and fair;

4. *Calling upon* the Sierra Leone authorities to resolve any outstanding issues regarding the electoral legal framework;

5. *Urges* the Government to step up its efforts to hold regular, inclusive and constructive party political dialogue on all major national, political, social and economic issues, which are clearly focused on identifying the priorities and milestones necessary for the future peace and development of Sierra Leone;

6. *Encourages* the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General to continue with the progress already made to enhance the integration and effectiveness of United Nations efforts on the ground, in support of the implementation of the Joint Vision in Sierra Leone and the recovery and development priorities of the Government and people of Sierra Leone;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to report on progress achieved towards meeting the benchmarks, including in supporting the capacity of key national institutions to be able to adequately address the causes of conflict and manage political disputes by themselves, as agreed upon by the Government and the United Nations in the Joint Vision for Sierra Leone for the transition of UNIPSIL into a UN Country Team;

8. *Emphasizes* that the Government of Sierra Leone bears the primary responsibility for peacebuilding, security and long-term development in the country, and *encourages* the Government of Sierra Leone to continue its implementation of the Agenda for Change, and international partners to continue to provide support to the Government;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of Sierra Leone, with the support of UNIPSIL, development partners and all other stakeholders in the country to increase their efforts to combat corruption, improve accountability, and promote the development of the private sector in order to generate wealth and employment opportunities; to continue good governance reform by supporting the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources to increase the transparency and management of Sierra Leone's natural and mineral resources for the benefit of all Sierra Leoneans and mitigating the risk of resource based conflict; to intensify efforts against illicit drug trafficking through strengthening the Transnational Organised Crime Unit; and to promote human rights, including through implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and Sierra Leone's Universal Periodic Review;

10. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission to provide support to the Government of Sierra Leone and UNIPSIL in preparation for the 2012 elections, including the potential to mobilise support from international partners, and in the implementation of the Government's Agenda for Change and the UN's Joint Vision Strategy and in that regard to advise and keep the Council updated, including on progress made in meeting core peacebuilding objectives, as necessary;

11. *Commends* the Government for recognizing the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, *reaffirms* the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Security Council in accordance with resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1889 (2009), *underscores* that the Government should continue its effort in addressing sexual and gender-based violence, in accordance with resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1960 (2010) and *encourages* UNIPSIL to continue to work with the Government of Sierra Leone in this area;

12. *Requests* that the Secretary-General keep the Council informed every six months of progress made in the implementation of the mandate of UNIPSIL and this resolution;

Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations A/65/942–S/2011/573

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

Letter dated 9 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the month of August 2011 (see annex). As a result of these violations, during this period a lieutenant of the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan was seriously wounded.

I would also like to refer to the letters dated 4 and 16 August 2011 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Armenia to the United Nations, circulated as documents A/65/924-S/2011/495 and A/65/932-S/2011/519, respectively. These letters represent yet another futile effort by Armenia to use propaganda to deny its responsibility for the aggression and other most serious international crimes committed against Azerbaijan and its citizens.

It should be noted that the above-mentioned letters and all previous letters of a similar nature and content from the Permanent Mission of Armenia were addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the principal organs of which condemned the use of force to occupy the territory of Azerbaijan and demanded immediate, full and unconditional withdrawal of the Armenian occupying forces from all the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

It is therefore curious that, instead of admitting the self-evident truth and thus ridding themselves of the need to endlessly distort reality, Armenian officials continue to seek justification for their own crimes in attempts to discredit

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Azerbaijan. However, such awkward fabrication easily collapses like a house of cards against the background of facts that testify to a diametrically opposite situation, and it makes no sense at all for Azerbaijan to launch "propagandistic war" against Armenia, as the latter's Permanent Mission groundlessly asserts.

Armenian nationalistic circles have resorted to dangerous provocations, methods of violence and the use of force many times in the past to please the policy of territorial expansionism, thus paving the way for devastating wars and countless human sufferings. By making a series of historical assertions to substantiate this policy, Armenia confirms in reality that its territorial claims towards and military actions against Azerbaijan were aimed from the very beginning at seizing the territories by means of force and changing fundamentally their demographic composition. It is well established that the full-scale war between the two countries was preceded by a number of illegal declarations and decisions taken with a view to securing the unilateral secession of Daghlyq Garabagh (Nagorno Karabakh) from Azerbaijan, by attacks at the end of 1987 and the beginning of 1988 on the Azerbaijanis, both in that territory and in Armenia, resulting in civilian casualties and a flood of Azerbaijani refugees and internally displaced persons and, finally, by incursion of Armenian regular armed forces, mercenary units and terrorist bands into the territory of Azerbaijan.

The documentary evidence proves, and the United Nations and other international organizations confirm, that Armenia unleashed the war to realize its annexationist aspirations; attacked Azerbaijan and occupied its territories, including the Daghlyq Garabagh region and seven adjacent districts; carried out ethnic cleansing on a massive scale; committed other heinous crimes in the course of the war; and established an ethnically constructed subordinate separatist entity on the captured Azerbaijani territory.

We have repeatedly stated, and I would like to point out once again that, as a country suffering from the occupation of its territories and the forcible displacement of hundreds of thousands of its citizens, Azerbaijan is the most interested party in the earliest negotiated settlement of the conflict and the removal of its consequences. On the contrary, taking advantage of the favourable results of military actions, Armenia is trying to consolidate the current status quo of the occupation and impose, finally, a fait accompli situation. In this connection, Armenia considers the conflict settlement process only as a means of achieving the annexation of Azerbaijani territories that it has captured through military force and in which it has carried out ethnic cleansing.

Intensified attacks over the last months on Azerbaijani civilians and civilian objects across the front line, and an unprecedented increase of hostile statements by high-ranking officials in Yerevan, full of historical falsifications and factual distortions as to the root causes of the war and conflict settlement process, confirm the validity of serious concern over the destabilizing effect of Armenia's policy and represent a direct threat to peace, security and stability in the region. The most recent statements by President Serzh Sargsyan of Armenia (see the official website of the President of Armenia, available from www.president.am/events/statements/eng/?id=97; www.president.am/events/statements/eng/?id=93; and www.president.am/events/press/eng/?id=72) are self-explanatory and illustrative as to how the leadership of this country is far from perceiving the generally accepted norms and

principles of civilized behaviour, which are indispensable for the peaceful and prosperous future of our peoples.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 9 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia* for the month of August 2011

Date	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damage*
1 August	00.35-00.40 05.05-05.15	Occupied areas near unknown heights and Garakhanbeyli, Ashagi Seyidahamdli and Ashagi Abdulrahmanli villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	02.30-03.00	Occupied area near Javahirli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.00-22.00	Occupied area near unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
2 August	00.20-00.30	Occupied area near Meshdili village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
3 August	16.00-16.15	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	18.30-18.45	Occupied areas near Javahirli and Garagashli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
6 August	01.10-01.15	Occupied area near Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	04.50-05.00	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to fire point areas.

Date	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damage*
9 August	08.00-08.15	Occupied area near Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	08.47-08.55	Occupied area near Yusifjanli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	13.20-13.40	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
10 August	01.45-01.50 02.05-02.10 05.38-05.45	Occupied areas near Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Gorgan villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	10.00-10.15	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	10.02-10.07	Occupied area near Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	13.10-13.35	Occupied area near Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	13.50-14.00 14.05-14.10	Occupied areas near Saridjali and Shurabad villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
11 August	03.55-04.05	Occupied areas near Horadiz town and Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	17.55-18.20	Occupied area near Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
12 August	00.10-00.20	Berkaber village, Ijevan district, Armenia	Gizilgadjili village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	00.15-00.20	Occupied area, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

Date	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damage*
	18.15-18.40	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.50-17.05	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
13 August	00.00-00.05	Occupied area near Ashagi Seyidahmadli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
14 August	09.20-09.50	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	13.30-13.40 21.45-22.00	Occupied area near Saridjali village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	23.50-00.10	Occupied area near Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
15 August	12.10-12.50 16.45-17.00	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
16 August	09.00-09.10 16.15-16.25	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
17 August	02.00-02.10	Occupied area near Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	18.50-19.00	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
18 August	01.25-01.40	Occupied area near Javahirli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	01.40-02.00	Occupied area near Goyarkh village, Tartar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

Date	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damage*
	04.30-04.35 06.05-06.15	Occupied area near Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.20-16.35	Occupied area near Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	21.55-22.10 22.50-22.55	Occupied area near Ashagi Veysalli village and unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
19 August	00.35-00.41 01.50-01.58	Occupied area near Ashagi Veysalli village and unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	09.55-10.00 22.50-23.10	Occupied areas near Shurabad and Garagashli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
21 August	10.30-10.45	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.00-20.15 23.45-00.00	Occupied area, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area, unknown heights	Firearm and machine gun	A lieutenant of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, Akif Abdiyev, was seriously wounded
	20.10-20.20 23.45-00.00	Occupied areas near Garagashli and Yusifjanli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
22 August	10.30-10.50 22.45-23.05	Occupied area near Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.10-22.20 23.30-23.35	Occupied areas near Kengerli and Shurabad villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
23 August	19.55-20.00 20.30-20.37	Occupied area near Gorgan village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

Date	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damage*
	23.00-23.40	Occupied area near Goyarkh village, Tartar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
24 August	05.00-05.20	Occupied area near Gorgan village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	11.15-11.20	Berkaber village, Ijevan district, Armenia	Gizilgadjili village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	12.20-12.35	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	21.40-21.45	Unknown heights near the Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	23.55-00.15	Occupied area near Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
25 August	01.30-01.40	Occupied area near Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
26 August	05.25-05.30	Occupied area near Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	13.00-13.25 19.50-20.05	Occupied area, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
27 August	01.30-01.35	Occupied area, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area, unknown heights	Firearm and machine gun	—
31 August	11.30-11.50	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	19.45-19.50	Occupied area near Giziloba village, Tartar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.50-23.20	Occupied area near Saridjali village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

United Nations S/2011/574

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 13 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon the instruction of my Government, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council on Thursday, 15 September 2011, in order to prevent the realization of Pristina's threat to unilaterally impose, on 16 September, customs and border police control over the administrative boundary crossings (known as Gates 1 and 31) between North Kosovo and Serbia proper, with facilitation by the Kosovo Force (KFOR) and the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX). The Council should take appropriate measures to eliminate the threat to regional peace and security that Pristina's announced actions represent.

I also have the honour to request that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a representative of the Serbian Government be allowed to participate in the meeting and to make a statement.

Attached herewith please find a copy of the letter of Mr. Vuk Jeremic, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, and the note of the Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations by which this letter was transmitted today, 13 September 2011, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for distribution to the members of the Security Council and its publication as a document of the Council (see annex).

(*Signed*) Feodor **Starcevic**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 13 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to forward, enclosed herewith, a copy of the letter of Mr. Vuk Jeremic, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, addressed to Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations (see enclosure).

The assistance of the Secretary-General in having the letter circulated to the Security Council and published as its document would be greatly appreciated.

Enclosure

In the wake of the 30 August 2011 Security Council session on the situation in Serbia's southern province of Kosovo and Metohija, I write to inform you of the imminent threat of unilateral action by the Pristina-based ethnic-Albanian authorities.

Over the past few days, a series of official announcements — including by the "prime minister of Kosovo", Hashim Thaqi — have been made to the effect that on Friday, 16 September 2011, the "government of Kosovo" intends to unilaterally impose customs and border police control over the administrative boundary crossings (known as Gates 1 and 31) between North Kosovo and Serbia proper. We have received information that KFOR and EULEX intend to facilitate the operation and its underlying objectives. This would constitute grave violations of their respective status-neutral mandates under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

The Republic of Serbia remains committed to the preservation of peace and stability in the region. However, there is no doubt that Pristina's announcement constitutes a serious threat to their maintenance. It comes less than two months after the 25 July 2011 unprovoked armed incursion into North Kosovo by the territory's ethnic-Albanian authorities. A great deal of effort was required to prevent the resulting tensions from spiralling out of control, as was discussed during the 30 August 2011 Security Council session.

The Serbian Government has sharply condemned the announcement by the province's ethnic-Albanian authorities, designed to unilaterally change the situation on the ground. If they are allowed to carry out their unsanctioned, unilateral action, the continuation of dialogue between Serbia and Pristina will become impossible, as will the implementation of what has already been agreed.

Responsibility for the consequences that would result will rest with the authorities in Pristina and those with the mandate and capacity to stop them. There must be no repetition of the 25 July inaction, when the international community failed to prevent Pristina's unauthorized incursion into North Kosovo.

It is with this in mind that I urge the United Nations to take all necessary measures to prevent a course of action that has not been sanctioned by your Acting Special Representative or the Security Council. Resolution 1244 (1999) must be respected in full. It is imperative that both EULEX and KFOR continue to operate under the overall authority and within the status-neutral framework of the United Nations. In the present circumstances, this requires them to take all appropriate preventative measures against the announced unilateralism.

I look forward to your leadership, together with your Acting Special Representative in Kosovo, and would ask that this letter is immediately circulated to the Security Council and published as its document forthwith, so that it can take appropriate measures to avoid the threat to regional peace and security that Pristina's announced actions represent.

(*Signed*) Vuk **Jeremic**

United Nations S/2011/575

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 14 September 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Following the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Serbia circulated yesterday and in accordance with rule 2 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I have the honour to request that you convene an emergency public meeting of the Council, with the participation of a representative of the Serbian Government, tomorrow, 15 September 2011, at 3 p.m., under the agenda item "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)", to consider the situation in Kosovo in view of a possible escalation of tensions.

I should be grateful if the present letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

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United Nations S/2011/576

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 September 2011

Original: English

Gabon, India, Nigeria, South Africa and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions and statements by its President concerning the situation in Liberia and the subregion, in particular its resolutions 1971 (2011), 1938 (2010), 1885 (2009), 1836 (2008), and 1509 (2003),

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report of 05 August 2011 (S/2011/497) and taking note of its recommendations,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Liberia to further national reconciliation and economic recovery, and to combat corruption and promote efficiency and good governance, in particular steps taken with regard to strengthening Government control over natural resources, and noting with concern the slow progress on the important issue of land reform, urging intensified effort towards achieving progress on the transition of security responsibilities from UNMIL to the national authorities, particularly with regard to improving the capacity and capability of the Liberia National Police and on the consolidation of state authority throughout the territory,

Recognizing that lasting stability in Liberia and the subregion will require well-functioning and sustainable government institutions, including security and rule of law sectors,

Commending the assistance provided by both the Government and the Liberian people to the refugees that have relocated temporarily in eastern Liberia,

Noting that the United Nations Mission in Liberia's (UNMIL) mandate includes assisting the Government of Liberia to consolidate peace and stability with national institutions that are able to maintain security and stability independently of a peacekeeping mission and ensure the future stability of Liberia, recalling the transition benchmarks for the drawdown phase of UNMIL, including core benchmarks on the Liberia National Police and the national security strategy, welcoming the progress achieved, and noting the need for accelerated progress in taking forward planning for the security transition, the process of which is expected to commence in mid-2012,

Stressing that the successful holding of timely, credible, inclusive and peaceful elections, in accordance with the constitution and applicable international standards, is a key condition for the consolidation of democracy, national reconciliation and

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restoration of a stable, peaceful and secure environment in which stabilization and socio-economic development can progress in Liberia, and emphasizing the need to promote strong voter turnout and participation of women in the electoral process,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's recommendation to deploy a technical assessment mission to Liberia after the inauguration of the elected Government in 2012 that will develop detailed proposals for the next stages of UNMIL's drawdown, as well as for the handover of security responsibilities from UNMIL to the national authorities,

Welcoming the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)'s contribution to security sector reform, rule of law and national reconciliation, and noting that challenges still remain in these key areas,

Recognizing the significant challenges that remain across all sectors, including continuing problems with violent crime, and recognizing that the instability in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose cross-border security challenges for Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire,

Noting with concern the threats to subregional stability, including to Liberia, in particular posed by illicit drug trafficking, organized crime, and illicit arms,

Commending the work of UNMIL, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, for its continuing and significant contribution to maintaining peace and stability in Liberia, and noting with satisfaction the close cooperation between UNMIL and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), as well as the neighbouring Governments, in coordinating security activities in the border areas in the subregion,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations, including UNMIL, under close review and reiterating the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments,

Expressing its appreciation for the continuing support of the international community, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the African Union (AU),

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and 1960 (2010) on women, peace, and security, concerned about the high incidence of sexual and gender-based violence, welcoming the continuing efforts of UNMIL and the Government of Liberia to promote and protect the rights of civilians, in particular women and children, and reaffirming the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Security Council,

Encouraging the efforts to ensure adequate human rights presence, capacity, and expertise within UNMIL to carry out human rights promotion, protection, and monitoring activities,

Expressing its appreciation for the contribution of UNMIL military personnel to the provision of security for the Special Court for Sierra Leone, which concluded on 07 March 2011, per resolution 1971,

Determining that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) shall be extended until 30 September 2012;

2. *Reiterates* its authorization to UNMIL to continue to assist the Liberian Government, as requested, with the 2011 general presidential and legislative elections, by providing logistical support, particularly to facilitate access to remote areas, coordinating international electoral assistance, and supporting Liberian institutions and political parties in creating an atmosphere conducive to the conduct of peaceful elections;

3. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of Liberia and other national actors to create propitious conditions for the forthcoming elections, and in that regard urges the Government, political parties and their constituents, as well as all Liberian people, to help ensure an environment conducive to a timely, credible, inclusive and peaceful electoral process, which includes free and constructive political debate, calls upon the Liberian actors to ensure that any outstanding issues regarding the electoral framework are finalized and ensure secure conditions for the conduct of and unrestricted access to the polls, including through cooperation with UNMIL, consistent with the mission's role with regard to the protection of civilians, and calls upon all parties to respect the results of the polls;

4. *Recalls* its endorsement of the Secretary-General's recommendation that the conduct of free, fair, and peaceful elections be a core benchmark for UNMIL's future drawdown;

5. *Encourages* the Government of Liberia and UNMIL to continue to make progress in the transition planning process, particularly in addressing critical gaps that need to be filled in order to facilitate a successful transition, and requests that the Secretary-General deploy a technical assessment mission to Liberia after the inauguration of the elected Government in 2012 that should focus on the security transition, and also develop detailed proposals for the next stages of UNMIL's drawdown, based on a thorough review of progress made towards the transition benchmarks, with a view to providing timelines and recommendations for the further reduction of UNMIL's military component;

6. *Reaffirms* the inter-mission cooperation arrangements provided for in 1609 (2005) as-needed and on a temporary basis, between UNMIL and UNOCI, and calls on troop contributing countries to support the efforts of the Secretary-General in this regard;

7. *Further emphasizes* the need for UNMIL and UNOCI to regularly coordinate their strategies and operations in areas near the Liberian-Côte d'Ivoire border, in order to contribute to sub-regional security and to prevent armed groups from exploiting the seam of political boundaries, and requests the Secretary-General to report on them to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries;

8. *Further emphasizes* the need for the donor community to support the Government of Liberia, as well as the United Nations, and other humanitarian actors, as appropriate, in their response to the current influx of Ivoirian refugees;

9. *Emphasizes* the need for coherence between, and integration of, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and development to achieve an effective response to post-conflict situations, requests that the Secretary-General continue to coordinate and collaborate with the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), and encourages the

PBC, following close consultation with the Government of Liberia, to continue to report on the findings of its missions and its recommendations on how it can accelerate progress first and foremost on security sector reform, rule of law, and national reconciliation;

10. *Underscores* the importance that the military concept of operations and rules of engagement be regularly updated and be fully in line with the provisions of this resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to report on them to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of Liberia, in coordination with UNMIL, the United Nations country team and international partners to continue to develop national security and rule of law institutions that are fully and independently operational, and to this end continues to encourage coordinated progress on the implementation of all Security and Justice Development Plans;

12. *Encourages* ECOWAS to develop, with the support of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), a sub-regional strategy to address the threat of the cross-border movements of armed groups and weapons as well as illicit trafficking, with the assistance of UNMIL and UNOCI, as appropriate;

13. *Welcomes* the efforts by the Government of Liberia to combat sexual and gender-based violence and further encourages it, in coordination with UNMIL, to continue to combat impunity for perpetrators of such crimes and to provide redress, support, and protection to victims;

14. *Requests* UNMIL to continue to support the participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, including in decision-making roles in post-conflict governance institutions, appointed and elected in Liberia, within existing resources;

15. *Further* requests the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed of the situation on the ground as Liberia enters this next critical phase, and to provide by 30 April 2012 a report on the issues addressed in paragraphs 2, 5, and 7, including recommendations for appropriate Security Council action, and expresses an intention to consider these recommendations in a timely manner;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2011/577

Security Council

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15 September 2011

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Letter dated 15 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), as well as to Security Council resolutions 1609 (2005) and 1938 (2010), in which the Council authorized the temporary redeployment of military and police personnel, as appropriate, between UNMIL and UNOCI in order to deal with challenges that cannot be handled within the authorized personnel ceiling of a given mission. I further wish to refer to Security Council resolution 1992 (2011), in which the Council authorized me to extend, until 30 September 2011, the temporary redeployment from UNMIL to UNOCI of three armed helicopters with crew. In the same resolution, the Council also requested me to provide it with an updated analysis and recommendations on inter-mission cooperation arrangements between the two missions, by 15 September 2011. The present letter provides the requested analysis as well as recommendations regarding the support that UNMIL requires from UNOCI, during the upcoming Liberian elections period, within the framework of inter-mission cooperation provided for in resolution 1609 (2005).

As indicated in my previous reports on UNOCI, following the deterioration of the security situation as a result of the post-elections crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, the immediate priority of UNOCI was to reinforce its posture in Abidjan. Consequently, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1967 (2011) and 1975 (2011), the armed helicopters from UNMIL, which arrived in Côte d'Ivoire on 1 March 2011, were utilized primarily in Abidjan until mid-May to provide escorts as well as deterrence and protection of civilians, and United Nations personnel and facilities, in the light of the prevailing hostile environment that had emerged. In particular, the armed helicopters proved to be an invaluable asset in preventing the use of heavy weapons against the civilian population. Thereafter, the primary tasking of the armed helicopters shifted to the western part of Côte d'Ivoire and areas along the border between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, in view of the emerging challenges in those areas.

In my letter dated 10 June 2011 (S/2011/351 and annex), I elaborated a series of measures agreed upon between UNMIL and UNOCI, which are being implemented in order to enhance security in western Côte d'Ivoire and along the shared border. Among those measures, is the joint tasking of the three armed helicopters, in order to meet the reconnaissance and deterrence requirements of both missions in the border areas, including in support of ground patrols. To enhance coordination and effective surveillance, the 700-kilometre-long border was divided

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into northern, central and southern sectors. The armed helicopters under UNOCI command conducted an average of three air reconnaissance patrols per week, in a two-helicopter formation, in order to maintain visibility and force presence in the border areas.

The patrols on both sides of the border observed, monitored and deterred illegal activities, thereby mitigating, so far, anticipated cross-border incidents and other militia and mercenary activities in western Côte d'Ivoire. As indicated in my aforementioned letter, the two missions have been sharing information gathered during their individual and concurrent patrols, and have also enhanced sharing of information and coordination with national security personnel on their respective sides of the border. This effective surveillance, using a combination of air and ground patrols, has resulted in the reduced cross-border movement of Ivorian militia elements and Liberian elements who participated in the Ivorian conflict.

These measures were also instrumental in shoring up security in inaccessible areas of the border, contributing to intelligence-gathering that led Liberian immigration and police officials in June 2011 to seize an arms cache in River Gee county, including guns, ammunition and rockets, and more weapons in August 2011. An additional benefit was the deepening of the cooperation between the security institutions of Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, facilitated by the two missions. In that regard, a series of meetings have been held between the Liberian and Ivorian police, customs and immigration personnel, together with UNMIL and UNOCI.

Despite these ongoing efforts, serious cross-border security and humanitarian challenges remain for both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia as a result of the Ivorian post-elections crisis. In particular, the security and humanitarian challenges created in Liberia by the Ivorian crisis have continued at a time when Liberia is going to hold presidential and legislative elections. This has not only overstretched the still limited capacity of Liberian security institutions but added to the pre-existing risks posed by elections in a country emerging from protracted conflict. In this regard, West African leaders have called on the United Nations to do more to prevent any further reversals of regional security, particularly during the upcoming Liberian electoral period. The Secretariat has therefore worked with UNMIL and UNOCI to develop contingency plans to ensure that UNMIL, in support of the Liberian security agencies, is adequately prepared to respond effectively to any instability that may arise during the election period.

As indicated in my previous reports, although the security situation in Liberia has so far remained generally stable, it is still fragile owing to the continued presence of latent threats that could trigger and escalate violence. While the national referendum conducted on 23 August 2011 was peaceful, the political atmosphere is growing increasingly charged ahead of the elections scheduled for 11 October this year. In recent weeks tension has escalated considerably, with some acts of violence in Monrovia. As this tension is expected to persist during the electoral period, we will continue to encourage the Liberian political stakeholders to resolve disputes peacefully and refrain from incendiary acts or statements. We cannot, however, discount the possibility that prevalent conflict triggers, including ethnic tensions, land and labour disputes, large pockets of unemployed youths, communities hosting large numbers of Ivorian refugees, and the continued presence of an unknown number of both Liberian and Ivorian armed elements, could be exploited to violent ends during this critical election period.

While national institutions bear primary responsibility for conducting and securing the presidential and legislative elections in October 2011, in addition to the possibly numerous run-off elections in November 2011, UNMIL is mandated to support those national authorities, whose already limited capacity has been overstretched by the ongoing response to the security and humanitarian challenges resulting from the Ivorian crisis as well as persistent capability gaps as described in my recent reports to the Council. National security institutions are still dependent on UNMIL for support in responding to security incidents, including public disorder. Prudent planning, therefore, requires the further reinforcement of UNMIL during this critical period.

Geographically, the priority areas of concern during the elections period are Monrovia and its environs, which hosts a third of the Liberian electorate and was the nucleus of violent post-elections protests in 2005, as well as the eastern counties bordering Côte d'Ivoire. Enhancing the visibility, coverage and robust posture of UNMIL in Monrovia during the electoral period is critical to effectively deterring violence and preventing any escalation of incidents.

At the same time, hot spots where violence could be triggered by the factors mentioned above have been identified throughout the country, particularly in the north and east, as well as some major coastal areas, requiring an appropriate security posture to ensure that any incidents that arise can be addressed before escalating. Knowledge of the Liberian context and terrain is critical in that regard, and reinforcement of the security arrangements in the identified areas in the counties will therefore have to come from the existing forces currently based in Monrovia. It is important to note that the Liberia National Police, which is already overstretched by critical capability gaps, will have the responsibility to provide security at the polling stations.

In the light of the above, I recommend that the three armed helicopters currently deployed to UNOCI return to UNMIL by 30 September 2011 in keeping with resolution 1992 (2011), where they will remain focused on the border with Côte d'Ivoire, except during the elections period. Beyond the Liberian presidential and legislative elections, I recommend that, although still based in Liberia, the armed helicopters continue to be used in the border areas in both Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, and also in western Côte d'Ivoire, in the light of the continuing security challenges emanating from these areas, which pose a grave threat to both countries.

It is important to note that the framework for the utilization and joint tasking of the armed helicopters, which was set out in my aforementioned letter of 10 June 2011, remains valid irrespective of whether the helicopters are based in UNMIL or UNOCI. Additionally, I recommend that options be kept open for the possible use of the helicopters to address security challenges in other areas of Côte d'Ivoire, including Abidjan, and for the possible temporary relocation of the helicopters to UNOCI during the anticipated Ivorian legislative elections.

I also recommend that the Security Council authorize the temporary transfer from UNOCI to UNMIL of one infantry company comprising 150 personnel, as well as three formed police unit platoons with supporting elements, totalling 100 personnel, from 1 October to 30 November 2011, to reinforce UNMIL during the elections period. This period of time takes into account the 11 October 2011 election, possible run-off elections in November 2011, and the subsequent announcement of election results. These personnel would be deployed to Monrovia

in order to free up UNMIL military and police personnel familiar with the Liberian terrain for operations in identified priority areas within Monrovia and also, if required, in the leeward counties.

Additionally, I recommend that the Security Council authorize UNOCI to place other military units on standby in Côte d'Ivoire, during the period from 1 October to 30 November 2011, which would be deployed to Liberia only if the situation requires. Those standby forces would include an infantry company comprising 150 personnel, two special forces platoons totalling 80 personnel, and two military utility helicopters. The helicopters would be on standby for only one week during the Liberian elections and one week during the subsequent run-off elections. The actual transfer of these additional troops and assets would take place only after my Special Representative for Liberia advises that the evolving situation requires such further reinforcement of the Mission, upon which I would notify the Security Council.

The Secretariat is in the process of seeking the consent of the concerned troop- and police-contributing countries for these arrangements. In order to ensure the timely redeployment of personnel and assets from UNOCI to UNMIL, I should be grateful if the Security Council would grant advance approval of these proposed arrangements.

I should be most grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

United Nations S/2011/578

Security Council

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Letter dated 15 September 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the attached letter dated 14 September 2011 (see annex), from the Prime Minister of the National Transitional Council of Libya, Mahmoud Jibril, seeking the assistance and support of the United Nations and the international community in implementing the plans of the Council for stabilizing and rebuilding the country.

The letter also welcomes my letter dated 7 September 2011 to the President of the Security Council on the proposed United Nations mandate, particularly my intention to establish a United Nations support mission in Libya (S/2011/542).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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Annex

Letter dated 14 September 2011 from the Prime Minister of the National Transitional Council of Libya addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to express my own thanks and appreciation, and those of the National Transitional Council, for the tireless efforts you have deployed in seeking a peaceful solution to the Libyan crisis, as well as your efforts to mobilize the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and international organizations, to assist and support the Libyan people in this critical period of their history.

In light of the victory of the Libyan people's revolution and the fall of the tyrannical regime of Colonel Gaddafi, I have the honour to convey that the National Transitional Council, the legitimate governing authority of Libya, is seeking the assistance and support of the United Nations and the international community in implementing its plans for stabilizing and rebuilding the country according to the following priorities:

(a) Protect Libyan civilians, restore government services and allocate Libya's funds openly and transparently;

(b) Prevent further abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and put an end to impunity;

(c) Ensure a consultative, inclusive political process with a view to agreement on a constitution and the holding of free and fair elections;

(d) Ensure the safety and fair treatment of foreign civilian nationals in Libya;

(e) Prevent the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in accordance with obligations under international law;

(f) Protect diplomatic personnel and premises.

I have the further honour to welcome your letter of 7 September 2011 to the President of the Security Council on the United Nations mandate, in particular your intention to establish a United Nations mission to assist and support the Libyan national efforts to:

(a) Restore public security and order and promote the rule of law;

(b) Undertake inclusive political dialogue, promote national reconciliation and embark upon the constitution-making and electoral processes;

(c) Extend State authority, including through strengthening emerging accountable institutions and the restoration of public services;

(d) Protect human rights, particularly for those belonging to vulnerable groups, and support transitional justice;

(e) Take the immediate steps required to initiate economic recovery;

(f) Coordinate support that may be requested from other multilateral and bilateral actors.